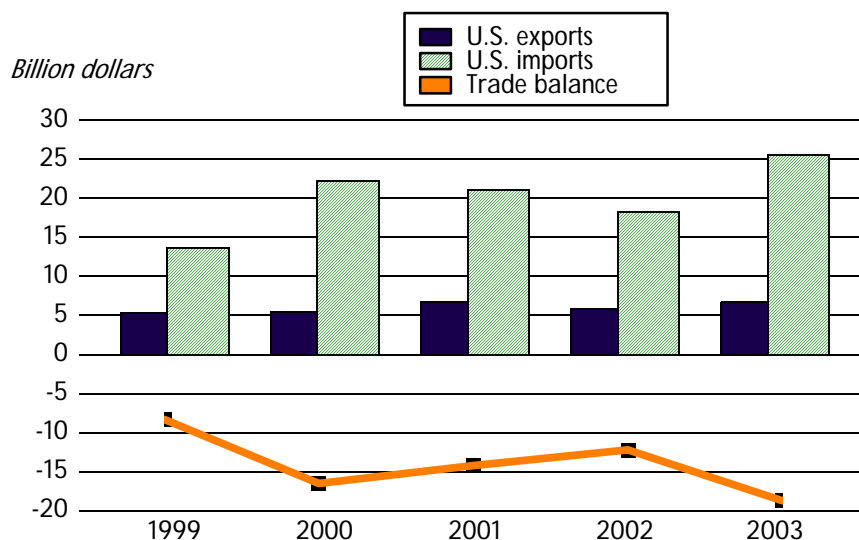


Figure 1-1
U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa, 1999-2003



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The overall increase in U.S. imports from SSA was partly offset by decreased imports from Ghana and Zimbabwe. U.S. imports from Ghana decreased by \$32.0 million, or by 27.7 percent, mostly in agricultural products (down by \$17.0 million or 58.5 percent) and minerals and metals (down by \$17.3 million or 86.1 percent) sectors; lack of infrastructure (such as cold-storage facilities) and regional instability have contributed to the decline. U.S. imports from Zimbabwe decreased by \$32.5 million, or by 32.7 percent, primarily in the miscellaneous manufactures (down by \$15.0 million or 53.1 percent) and agricultural products (down by \$11.2 million or 33.3 percent) sectors; this decline was primarily because of continued social and political instability, which has resulted in the expropriation of numerous firms and closure of many factories.

U.S. exports increased primarily because of increases in transportation equipment (up by \$407.9 million or by 21.7 percent), agricultural products (up by \$166.6 million or by 17.9 percent), and electronic products (up by \$140.8 million or by 22.1 percent). Ethiopia, South Africa, and Equatorial Guinea accounted for most of the increase in U.S. exports to SSA. The increase in U.S. exports to Ethiopia (up by \$347.2 million or by 577.5 percent) was primarily because of an increase in the transportation equipment sector (up by \$196.6 million or by more than 3,000 percent). U.S. exports to South Africa increased by \$252.0 million, or by 10.3 percent, also largely because of increased exports of transportation equipment (up by \$106.6 million or by 14.3 percent). U.S. exports to Equatorial Guinea increased by \$228.3 million, or by 212.1 percent, also primarily because of increased exports of transportation equipment (up by \$115.3 million or by 158.8 percent).